





To-day's  
Advertisements.ST. JOHN'S LODGE  
OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'  
HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 30th  
instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting  
Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [700]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for  
NINPOO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN,  
HANKOW and PORTS on the YAMATSEI.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PALINURUS,"

Captain T. S. Jackson, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at Day-  
light.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [716]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"YIENSANG,"

Captain W. Waddell, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 5 P.M.This Steamship has Superior Accommodation  
for First-class Passengers.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [711]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 2nd June, at Daylight.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS, LAFAIR & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [715]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR JAVA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SHANTUNG,"

Captain Vaseban, will be despatched on TUES-  
DAY, the 18th June.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [717]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE NORTH BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT

SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL

PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prinz Heinrich ... Monday ... 24th June.

Bayern ... Monday ... 22nd July.

Prinzess ... Monday ... 19th Aug.

Sachsen ... Monday ... 16th Sept.

Gera ... Monday ... 14th Oct.

Prinz Heinrich ... Monday ... 11th Nov.

Prinzess ... Monday ... 9th Dec.

Sachsen ... Monday ... 6th Jan.

Gera ... Monday ... 3rd Feb.

ON MONDAY, the 24th day of June, 1895,

at 3 P.M. the Company's Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain Engelhart,

with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE

AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at

NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on

SATURDAY the 22nd June. Cargo and Specie will

be received on board until NOON on MONDAY

the 24th June and Parcels will be received at the

Agency's Office until NOON on SUNDAY, the 23rd

June. Contents of Packages are required. No

Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2,

and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet

in Measurement.

The Steamship has splendid Accommodation

and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Lines can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [718]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH,"

Captain Engelhart, due here with the outward

German Mail about the 3rd June, will leave for

the above place about the 6th June.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [718]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO

YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"HOHENZOLLERN,"

Captain H. Walter, will leave for the above

Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [718]

To-day's  
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL.

ON

SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1895.

MISS SALLIE BOOTH

and

MISS BLANCHE RIPLEY,

kindly assisted by

Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE,

and a Strong Cast.

"ARABIAN NIGHTS"

followed by a grand variety entertainment in

which Miss MARIE BRIAN will sing

"TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY."

Time and prices as usual.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALES.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [708]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, 1st June, 1895.

AT 2.45 P.M.

COMPETITION, LONG RANGE CUP and

SPOONS; Range, 700 and 800 yards;

Seven Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents.

G. K. MOORE,

Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [750]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

JEWELLERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from C. F. A. SAUNDERS, Esq., Official

Administrator, to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1895,

AT 2.30 P.M.,

at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road,

SUNDAY JEWELLERY.

The Property of the late

Mr. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View on the Morning of the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [714]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

(For Accounts of whom it may Concern),

ON

TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1895,

at 1 o'clock P.M.,

THE OLD MATERIAL EX. S.S. "IRENE,"

at the KOWLOON ESTABLISHMENT of the

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED.

Compiling:—

OLD SHIP PLATES, OLD GIRDERS,

OLD SPARS AND TARDS, OLD ANGLE

IRON, OLD ROBES, OLD IRON WIRE,

OLD WIRE ROPE, LEATHER ROPE, ONE

OLD PUMP, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

On View on MONDAY, the 3rd June.

All Goods with all faults and errors of descrip-

tion to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of

the hammer.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

A Launch will leave PENNYWATER at 1.30 P.M.

TUESDAY, at 2.30 P.M. J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [713]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1895,

at 1 o'clock, at the Premises,

The VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PRO-

PERTY, being Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12

POSSESSION STREET, Victoria, Hongkong (on

INLAND LOT Nos. 212 and 213A).

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply

to

WILKINSON &amp; GRIST,

Solicitors,

75, Queen's Road,

or to the Undersigned,

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1895. [713]

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London

House, bought direct at first hand,

imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves,

thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling

us to supply the best growths at moderate

prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD

ON APPLICATION.

PORT.—After removal should be rested a

month before use. When required for

drinking at once it should be ordered to be

decanted at the Dispensary before being

sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent dinner and after dinner

Wines, of very superior vintage. All are

true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest

prices, are guaranteed to be the genuine

product of the juice of the grape and are not

artificially made from raisins and cereals,

as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to

be pure Cognac, the difference in price

being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent

quality and of greater age than most brands

in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked

"E" is universally popular, and is pro-

nounced by the best local connoisseurs to

be superior to any other brand in the

Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to

be genuine when bought direct from us in the

Colon, or from our authorized Agents at the

Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [718]

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
PICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

## AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &amp;c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &amp; Co.'s WATERS are

made under the constant supervision of a

qualified English Chemist and will bear com-

parison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and

other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the

Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [72]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

LONDON, May 29th.

Laveno.....11 to 2 against.

La Var.....6 to 1.

Raconteur.....8 to 1.

Owl.....8 to 1.

Selaro.....10 to 1.

Stowstep.....10 to 1.

Kilnwood.....12 to 1.

St. Visto.....12 to 1.

Beckhampton.....15 to 1.

LAUNCH OF A BRITISH WARSHIP.

H.M.S. *Terrible*, the largest ironclad afloat,

has been successfully launched on the Clyde.

GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY AND

ABYSSINIA.

Great Britain at the request of Italy has

forbidden the importation of arms to Abyssinia

through the Somali ports, owing to the hostile

attitude of Emperor Menelik to Italy.

MARITIME DISASTER.

The French steamer *Don Pedro*, bound

Argentina, has been wrecked. She carried a Captain

and a crew of 26. Eighty passengers were

saved, and twenty-two of the crew were drowned.

A STARTLING DECREE.

The following copy of a telegram received by

the Governor from the British Minister at

Bangkok is as surprising as the regulation, as

far as Hongkong is concerned is concerned.

From H. H. the Governor, Bangkok.

To H. H. the Governor, Hongkong.

"Inspection enforced at Paknam on arrivals

from Hongkong and China ports."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated in the *Book and News Trade**Gazette* that Mr. Jerome has sold *To-day* to a

syndicate for £20,000.

The junk recently seized by the Chinese Customs

authorities in the Lyee-mun Pass, in British

waters, has been returned to the owners.

SAMPLES of new season teas in quantity were to

be on the Poochow market on the 18th. Prices

are said to be about the same as last season for

all grades except Peking, which are 3 to 4

higher.

By the courtesy of Colonel Barrow and Officers

of the Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play







which have been pointed into the country during the past few months.

Several junks loaded with troops, shipped at Canton, have landed their living freight—variously estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 men—on the east coast.

The Consul at Tamsui and Tamsui have refused to recognize the new Government, neither does the Commissioner of Customs, who positively refused to hoist the flag presented to him by the Government of the Republic and which he was requested to hoist instantly.

The tea business is in full swing and the steamers are carrying the "fragrant leaf" off to Amoy as fast as possible, i.e., with much quicker despatch than ever before. This is good for the Chinese Customs and also for all who are interested in T.E.A.

LATER.

Two large Japanese men-of-war have just arrived and a launch from one of them is alongside the *Redoubt*.

The Chinese troops are making noisy preparations to receive the Japanese, with whom they say they will contest every inch of the road to the capital.

The guards of British and German marines are still at Tamsui for the protection of the foreign tea merchants there, while the *Redoubt* and *Wolf* are inside the Bar ready for emergencies at this port.

## AMOI NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMOI, May 20th.

Since the Treaty of Peace was concluded between China and Japan the natives and their families, who had fled to the interior owing to fear of a Japanese invasion, have returned in large numbers.

Lately there have been several cases of plague in houses adjoining the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and at Amoy-kung, Chiao-bei, Chang-chin and other places, on the city, the epidemic is spreading in a fearful manner. The natives, as usual, do not take the slightest precaution to avert or check the spread of the dreadful disease.

A receiving bulk (i.e., *Polea*) has arrived, here consigned to the C.M.S.N. Co., and will be moored opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank premises.

At the German Consulate, before Acting Consul Dr. Grunewald and Mr. Assessor, Assessor, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff on the 16th, April last, in the case of L. P. Gam & Co. v. J. G. Go's, a citizen of Germany for \$11,816.05, G. Go's, which had been paid in part, thus leaving a balance of \$2,660.05 due. Execution has been levied on the personal property of Mr. Go, who, I understand, has appealed against the decision of the local Court to the Supreme Court at Leipzig. It is understood that the defendant had declared his inability to meet the whole of the balance of the said judgment and, yet, pending the trial of the case, he is alleged to have remitted \$1,500 to his children in Germany, \$500 to his lawyer in Leipzig, and \$400 to friends in Hongkong, to pay his debts. All these sums would appear to really belong to the plaintiff, who, as the defendant was the managing partner. It will be interesting to see whether the Supreme Court at Leipzig will uphold the judgment of the local Court.

Since writing the above I am told that, on the 17th instant, the German Consul compelled the defendant to furnish him with a sworn statement of how he had disposed of certain sums in his possession.

The suit to which I refer above was commenced on the 18th of February last, and on the 18th of the same month the above mentioned remittances to Germany were made. It is, I hear, now the intention of the plaintiffs to institute criminal proceedings against the defendant for alleged breach of trust.

In my next letter I hope to furnish you with particulars of a sensational case in which the Imperial Maritime Customs and certain British subjects are likely to become plaintiff and defendant, or something of that sort.

## TIENTSIN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 18th.

I think the general feeling since the exchange of the Treaty between China and Japan took place, has been one of suspense mixed with a degree of anxiety, in regard to the action of Russia, France and Germany. The right of any one of these Powers to interfere is conceded by few, if any, but the motive for so doing is only selfish and base. It is, I repeat, just what China wishes, and for two reasons. First, her despised enemy, and unwilling ally, Russia, herself out of her corrupt, imbecile stupor. She refuses to recognize the danger to her northern frontier, and another equally patent danger to the interest of Japan herself meets the view, one. This also Russia, who is not with China, desires of sense of her true condition, and begins to reform, just administration, genuine progress, and preparation for self-preservation, at present, if she will only wait five or six years till Russia gets her railroad through to the Pacific coast and can run troops through in a few days' time comparatively, her awakening will then be complete. This is Russia's game, and France and Germany are appreciative of the game, and are allowing themselves to be the cat's paw to secure the chessmen for her. They hope to get something besides the banks, but it is doubtful if they will do so. China is blindly falling into this trap. There are indications that she is already beginning her old policy of shilly-shallying, and devising means by which to avoid her obligations. There is no indication whatever that China has benefited by her defeat; that she has been exposed to look into the cause of the war, or that she has even come to the knowledge of the fact that she has been defeated. And if she is left where she is now, the officials will continue in their old ways of corruption, oppression, injustice and unrighteousness, of subterfuge and violation of treaties, open or covert according to circumstances, while all the time the people are growing poorer, the country is becoming impoverished by the leeches sucking at her vitals, until the drops and pieces, a prey to others. The Chinese people are worthy of something better than this. And we believe that God has something better than this in store for them if ever the incubus of the corrupt rulers can be thrown off. Many had hoped that this day had come—it now seems uncertain.—N. C. Daily News.

## SILVER SPECULATION AND PROSPECTS.

MR. A. M. TOWNSEND INTERVIEWED.

A reporter of the New York Journal of Commerce called upon Mr. A. M. Townsend, the agent in New York of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation recently, and questioned him in reference to the silver situation in the East, and also as to his views upon the probability that would follow an international silver conference, should one be held at an early date. Mr. Townsend's connection naturally, says the American paper, give much weight to his views on the Eastern situation and the current silver speculation; but whether that is so or not, no doubt his opinion will interest a good many of our readers.

"What facts or expectations have caused the current speculation in silver?" the reporter asked.

"The low stocks of silver, the unremunerative price at which it has lately been selling, and a change in the legislative feeling with regard to the metal; the prospect of an expansion of trade with silver using countries which has caused a speculative demand which, as usual, is probably founded on substantial grounds."

"Is there any accumulation of silver in the East owned by European bankers?"

"The treasuries of the European banks in the East have been filled to repletion by silver turned in to cover war expenses. At the same time the stocks of silver in the country needed for the purposes of trade have been much reduced. With the resumption of business and a probable expansion of trade, probably much more silver will be required than that temporarily in the custody of the Eastern banks now."

"Will such stocks check the export of silver to the East until they have been distributed?"

"I expect that with peace the demands for silver will almost immediately absorb those stocks and much more besides."

"What is your opinion as to the probability of an international silver conference being held at an early date?"

"With such a general demand for such a conference I should certainly expect it to be held, though probably not until after the looked-for election in England."

"In the event of such a conference being convened, would it be possible to agree upon a ratio between silver and gold?"

"The law fixes the ratio and the ratio would make the value. It is a question whether silver is to have the quality—the full force—of money in America and European countries. I think that a conference would readily agree to the most extensive use of silver as money in all countries where it is at present acceptable and its extended use in all other countries. But whether a universal agreement for its use would now be acceptable or not would seem doubtful."

"Do you think that England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Holland would accept, each for themselves, the unlimited free coinage of silver?"

"I think the sentiment would be in favour of accepting the unlimited free coinage of silver in all those countries except England and that it will take some time to change the prejudice, although the more the subject is understood the more the bi-metallic theory is gaining in favour."

"Would each of these countries constitute their silver a full legal tender?"

"With free coinage of course it would be a legal tender."

"If they did not, could the silver be issued as a tender?"

"No."

"In the event of each of these nations keeping their mints open to unrestricted coinage of silver, how would the coin be issued as a tender?"

"I should understand that if the mints were open for free coinage of silver could be sent to any one of them, in the same way that gold could be sent to London or New York whenever the Exchanges made it possible. I presume that each country could fix its own charge for seigniorage, and such charge would be an important item in such exchange calculations."

"With a world's product of \$300,000,000 of silver, what portion of that supply would be likely to reach the Royal Mint of London, where the chief silver market of the world is?"

"With the prestige of silver restored the metal would probably find its home chiefly with the poorer nations of the world, and very little would be offered to the mints of the richest of the nations of the world. Nations wanting gold must recognize that the way to get it is to be rich and prosperous. The possession of gold would seem rather the evidence of prosperity than the cause of it."

"Would England care to expose herself to such an important stock of silver legal tender as might come through her central position among the world's silver markets?"

"For the above reasons I don't think that England would fear such an exposure, as silver would be worth more elsewhere."

"Would the several nations differ materially in their exposure to having silver forced upon them for free coinage?"

"I think the richer the nation the less the exposure."

"Would such differences be likely to create jealousies or other obstacles against each one assuming unrestricted obligations to coin silver presented at its mint?"

"I think not, because a gold currency is no advantage to a country that cannot hold the gold."

"Do you think an international agreement, involving revaluation, unrestricted coinage and full legal tender, can be successfully negotiated, in the face of existing theoretical differences, and the uncertainty as to how far the varying distribution of silver among the several members of the compact?"

"I think that such differences would be greater than those we have now to face under the present system."

## REPORTED RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

For several days past, says the *China Gazette* of the 24th instant, we have been in possession of news from Chinese merchants in Vladivostok, to the effect that a force of 4,000 Russian troops were kept in readiness to be sent into Chinese Manchuria, but in view of the unreliability of all news emanating from Chinese sources, we have deemed it desirable to withhold such reports until some reasonable amount of confirmation reached us from other quarters.

There now appears to have been some foundation for the report. The Japanese papers which tend to confirm these startling allegations, and some of the Chinese native papers, published here, to-day give publicity to statements, which, if true, would go far to justify all that has lately appeared in our own columns as to the designs of Russia, and the probable programme which she has drawn up to pay herself for her questionable services to China in the matter of Liaoning.

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 17th contains the following item:—

"Our Seoul correspondent, writing on the 8th May at 9:30 p.m., says:—

"News is just in to the effect that 20,000 Russian troops have reached Genoa. The Koreans are elated; they do not appear able to comprehend that worse trouble may be in store for them in the near future." The same paper adds editorially:—Our Seoul correspondent is in a very favourable position to secure accurate information, but it is improbable that this news, which we understand reached Government circles in Seoul by telegram, can be correct. Had Genoa been threatened in the way it is certain that news would have reached Japan before this.

Perhaps we should rather say that the news is premature. That Russia will ultimately make a move in this direction no one who has watched her preparations in the East for the last few years will venture to doubt, and it is even possible that Russia was not altogether pleased at the

sudden yielding of Japan to the pressure of the three Powers. Had Japan continued resolute in opposing the Russian demands regarding Manchuria, the Northern Power would have at once had an excuse for sending Port Lazareff, of which Genoa is the Japanese name. In this connection the following paragraph, which appears in the *Times* from the Odessa correspondent, under date 27th March, will be found interesting:—

"The Russian volunteer cruiser *Moskva* has just departed from Odessa with upwards of 1,400 men, guns, military cars, ammunition, and other requisites for active service to Vladivostok, and on Monday next the cruiser *Nijni Novgorod* will also leave here with more reinforcements and warlike stores for Vladivostok. Never have these cruisers been so busily engaged in transporting troops, guns, &c., to the Far East as they have been during the last few months, and it is worthy of the telegrams appearing in the *Times* respecting what is going on here, the authorities have prohibited all the local papers from publishing any information whatever concerning these cruises."

In addition to the men that have already left it is expected that between 4,000 and 5,000 more are to go from here."

To-day's *Sin-kuang-pao* has a letter from Tientsin to the effect that some 12,000 Russian troops were lately kept in readiness at (Vladivostok) to be transported to Korea or "elsewhere," but the Russian Government kept this force back until an understanding had been arrived at with the Chinese rulers, wishing to march their troops into Korea and Heilung-king. Such a course would be in full accord with the understanding between Russia and China as reported to have arrived at the price of the former's assistance in saving the latter country the ignominy of surrendering territory on the mainland to Japan. It is now signed by the Chinese that the Tsung-li Yamen has signed the order for China's dissolution and final dismemberment, by consenting to the Russian troops' occupying the districts of Manchuria named, and we would not be surprised with such imbecile and fatuous men at the head of affairs in China to learn that at the present moment large forces of Russians are actually upon Chinese soil.

It will be noticed that at Chefoo, and even at Shanghai, the Russian warships persist in keeping in fighting trim, as if war were in progress. China has decided to take no risks. France and Germany are both in the same boat as Russia. Against whom then can such a hostile attitude be adopted? There is only one answer. And yet the British fleet is scattered all over the Eastern seas.

THE MIKADO AND HIS WARRIORS.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The following was issued by the Emperor of Japan to the Army and Navy on the 13th instant:—

"We make announcement to Our faithful and beloved officers and men of the Army and Navy. When in 1852 the military system for the organization and control of the officers and men of Our army and navy was fairly established, and We assumed the supreme command We gave you instructions to observe five cardinal qualities which should form the spirit of the officers and men of Our army and navy; these were, loyalty, discipline, courage, truth and simplicity, whilst faith should pervade all. We gave these instructions cordially because We place Our reliance in you as Our support."

The country enjoyed peace for over ten years after the time, but a rupture occurred last year in Our relations with China. You have braved the biting cold of winter, and the scorching heat of summer, responding to Our call. At home nothing had been neglected in the way of elaborating plans and schemes of war, whilst abroad the hardships of the march and of battle have been borne. Both at sea and on land Our navy and army have earned laurels for meritorious deeds, such as have never before been witnessed by Our country. By this means the object for which the war has been waged was achieved, and the glory of Our Empire has been exalted in all quarters of the globe."

We feel much pleasure in seeing that the improvement and development of Our army and navy have reached this stage, and We fully appreciate your adherence to the five points which We enjoined you to observe, thus manifesting your obedience to command, and your readiness to sacrifice your lives in discharge of your duties, and proving yourselves fully worthy to be Our support. For those who fell on the field of battle or were struck down by sickness, or became disabled for life in the service of their country, We feel grieved for them, whilst We honour their deeds."

We have arranged for peace with China, and we are going to enjoy the blessings of peace with you. The honour of Our army and navy, as well as the glory of Our empire, make your responsibilities still greater. We are glad to observe that the prestige of Our navy and army has been greatly advanced, and share the glory with you. The end goal of Our country is still far distant. You are therefore enjoined to observe faithfully Our instructions, whether you remain with the colours or return to your respective homes, and by keeping well to the five principles which We laid down for your guidance, be prepared for future service by discharging faithfully your duty as officers and men of Our army and navy."

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE:

English (*Pekin*) 31st inst.

American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 31st inst.

German (*Prins Heinrich*) 3rd June.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 8th prox.

THE P. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 25th inst.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Manila*, from China, arrived at London on the evening of the 29th inst.

THE steamship *Ningchow* is due at Penang on or about 17th June; from Glasgow and Liverpool.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 8 p.m. yesterday, and left again at 10 a.m. for Vancouver, via Yokohama.

THE Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, carrying the German mails under date Berlin 6th inst., left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected here on or about Monday the 3rd June.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Slam ..... steamer for Saigon.

Taihow ..... " " Bangkok.

Taihow ..... " " Saigon.

Canlon ..... " " Shanghai.

Strathmore ..... " " Saigon.

Yochow ..... " " Singapore.

Palawan ..... " " Bangkok.

Drury ..... " " Canton.

Chiyang ..... " " Canton.

Burhan ..... " " Canton.

Aggregating 11,845 tons register.

## DEPARTURES.

Etliops ..... steamer for Kachinora.

Volody ..... " " Honolulu.

Taihow ..... " " Amoy.

Rwango ..... " " Manila.

Sungking ..... " " Bangkok.

Phra Nang ..... " " Kobe.

Sikh ..... " " Haoul.

Hongkong ..... " " Shanghai.

Nanchang ..... " " Holo.

Continental ..... " " Holo.

Aggregating 9,632 tons register.

The British steamer *Namas* left Foochow on the 26th instant, and had moderate north-east breeze with drizzling rain throughout. Left Amoy on the 28th, and had similar weather. Left Swatow on the 29th, and had moderate east-north-east breeze and dull overcast weather with smooth sea. In Amoy the steamships *Italian*, *Formosa*, and *Fokien*. In Swatow the steamships *Hailong* and *Sihuan*.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Slam ..... steamer for Saigon.

Taihow ..... " " Bangkok.

Taihow ..... " " Saigon.

Canlon ..... " " Shanghai.

Strathmore ..... " " Saigon.

Yochow ..... " " Singapore.

Palawan ..... " " Bangkok.

Drury ..... " " Canton.

Chiyang ..... " " Canton.

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Continental ..... " " Holo.

Aggregating 9,632 tons register.

THE SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Mr. W. M. Goodman, Acting Chief Justice.

IN RE MR. BAYLIE SMITH.

Mr. Denney made an application on behalf of Mr. Baylie Smith yesterday forenoon for a Receiving Order.

Mr. Ellis appeared on the application on behalf of Mr. Baylie Smith and Mr. Hoggan-Armada, creditors.

Mr. Denney supported his application by putting in an affidavit in which the debtor said that there was a warrant against him calling upon him to find security for \$125. The warrant was issued by Mr. Bohm, of the Windsor Hotel, and the debtor admitted owing \$125. He was unable to find security, and if he did he would be called upon by the members of the company, to whom he owed two weeks' salary, to find security for various sums. Some money in the hands of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and a box of manuscript papers, for which he paid \$250, were his principal assets. Beyond the debts mentioned there were practically no others. The debtor was present unable to attend the Court, as he was very seriously ill.

Mr. Denney's statement was then handed up to the Court. Mr. Baylie Smith gave this certificate on Monday, and he had not seen this man for three or four days.

Mr. Denney—That is Mr. Bohm's version. Dr. Kelly assured me last night that he had not at latest been in giving the certificate. I said "I hear you have not seen him for these four days" and he replied, "It would not mind the slightest difference, as the man was waiting blood and is very seriously ill."

Mr. Ellis—I object to these *ex parte* statements. Mr. Denney—all these statements by the creditor have been made behind my back, and I have had no opportunity yet of refuting them. The bailiff went to Smith's room at the Hotel, and said "I have a warrant against you" and said "I will have to take you to court" and the bailiff refused to carry him. I prevent further arrest the debtor left the Hotel, and surrendered the whole of his property to your Lordship. I submit that the debtor having assets the Court cannot refuse to make the order.

His Lordship—I have to be satisfied that the debtor has substantial assets, and I am not satisfied at present. He has stated that he has not money in Bombay. If so, he had better get it. If the Court protected him, and prevented a seizure—that is what he wants—we shall probably find that he has nothing at all. I only say that I am not satisfied with his statement.

Mr. Denney—He has money actually on the way to Hongkong. If he were locked up he would perhaps die, as he is very seriously ill. I was vomiting blood the last night Dr. Kelly saw him.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the application till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. I must not be so satisfied with the statement of the creditor. He does not say what they are worth, and it is all very well for him to say that something owes him money. His assets amounting at all. If he has assets why does he not get somebody to find security for him?

Mr. Denney—If he gets security in this case he will have to give further security for \$1,000, may due to the company.

His Lordship—I shall be very glad to have a further explanation about the certificate. Understood me, I am not satisfied with the statement of the creditor. He does not say what they are worth, and it is all very well for him to say that something owes him money. His assets amounting at all. If he has assets why does he not get somebody to find security for him?

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## Intimations.

## SUMMER REQUISITES.

CITRATE MAGNESIA SEIDLITZ POWDER.

ENOS' FRUIT SALT.

RASPBERRY CITRATE. WATKINS' SALINE.

LIME FRUIT JUICE. FRUIT SYRUPS. LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

PERFUMERY. FRUIT TABLETS. DISINFECTANTS.

PEACH BLOSSOM SOAP. SPONGES. CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

WATKINS & CO.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## Hotels.

## BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG.

(On Sham-hwan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Sham-hwan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDERS' WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 p.m. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building, known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant. Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM, Proprietor &



